

V. A NEW *CHLAMYS* FROM DARJILING.

By S. MAULIK, *Professor of Zoology in the
University of Calcutta.*

Family CHRYSOMELIDAE.

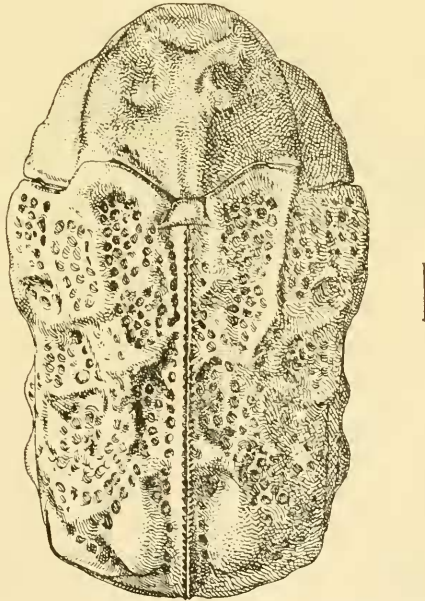
Division CAMPTOSOMATA.

Subfamily CHLAMYDINAE.

Genus *Chlamys*, Knoch.

Chlamys pashokensis, sp. n.

Body subquadrate, broadest at the base of the elytra, narrowed anteriorly and more or less parallel posteriorly; dark reddish-brown, with the eyes, the mandibles, some area on the elevated surface of the pronotum, the posterior edge of the prothorax and

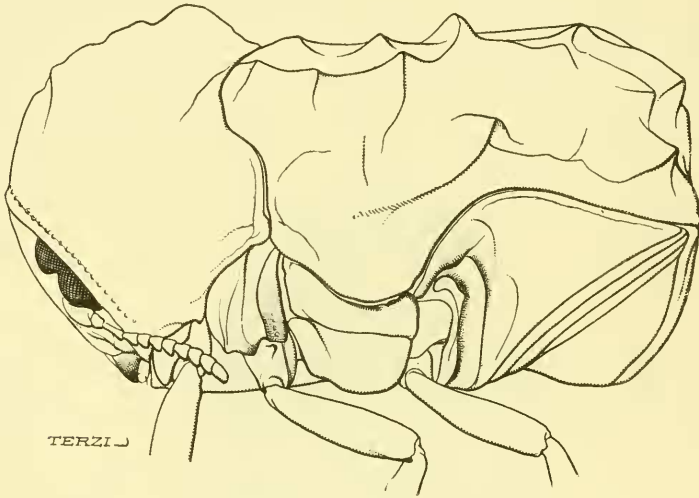


TEXT-FIG. 1.—Upper side of *Chlamys pashokensis*, sp. n.

the anterior edge of the elytra, the depressed areas on the elytra, edges of the episterna and those of the excavations in which the posterior femora are inserted, black or piceous; the antennae, a large area on each side of the prothorax, a tubercle on the protho-

rax in the middle of the base, two tubercles on the posterior edge of the elytra, a large lateral area of the first abdominal segment and the pygidium beneath, light brown. The insect is completely covered with coarse and shallow punctures, in some parts the punctures are shallower, in some they are deeper.

Head deeply inserted in the prothorax, viewed from the underside flat and closely punctate. There is a lighter triangular area on the interantennal space, and a black longitudinal streak in the middle branching to a certain extent on the interocular space. The eyes are deeply and triangularly notched on the inner margin. The first joint of the antennae is the thickest and longest, the second small and rounded, the third elongate, the fourth transverse but smaller than the following joints which are all transversely expanded. When the antennae are extended forwards the lateral expansions of the eight apical joints are on the outer side, in repose



TEXT-FIG 2.—Side view of *Chlamys pashokensis*, sp. n.

they lie in deep channels, the lateral expansions being on the inner side. *Prothorax* bisinuate on either side at the base which is as broad as that of the elytra; broadest at base, narrowed in front, the anterior margin circular, lateral margin oblique and straight. The pronotum is elevated in the middle, the boundary of this elevated surface being marked by black. It has four small tubercles surrounded by black, a lighter and larger tubercle behind, channelled in the middle. The rest of the pronotal surface is uneven having elevations and depressions. *Scutellum* trapezoidal, about twice as broad as long, the two apical outer angles produced posteriorly, the surface rough. *Elytra* broadest at the base, constricted in the middle, coarsely and deeply punctate; suture serrate throughout; humeral callus raised into a tubercle. On each elytron the basal area along the anterior margin is raised, from the middle of which runs obliquely an indistinct costa on the outer

side of which there are four or five irregularly disposed small and large tubercles all of which are not well defined ; on the inner side there are four tubercles ; on the posterior edge there are two large light brown tubercles.

On each side of the oblique costa in the middle of the elytron the surface is deeply depressed. Pygidium finely punctate with an indistinct cross in the raised middle portion ; areas along the sides depressed ; a small area near the elytral edge black.

Length 5 mm., breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Pashok, alt. 2,500 ft., Darjiling District, 26-v—14-vi-1916
(*F. H. Gravely*).